nations is practiced and may be wisely adopted. Hanceforth Europe, Asia and Africa are to be rapidly regaterated by the political inexs of America; henceforth we shall have so such law ambition as is expressed by the motic. "American shall Rais American bubble ambition expressed by what ice," but that mobiler ambition expressed by what hereafter is to be our watchword. "American American Opinions, American Systems, shall rule American Opinions, American Systems, shall rule despote systems of oppression and severy, of inficility and paganism, in the progress of thick-coming centuries, disappearing, and mankind in all nations becoming all free under the sway of soil-government and the Christian religion.

The presence of our distinguished Chief Magistrafe reminds me that we of the State of New-York have an expected in the future which I have been consemplating. It was a citizen of New-York that projected the Federal Constitution—the organization of the new system of self-government for the papple of the United Staves. It government for the papple of the United Staves. It was a citizen of New-York who bound the Eastern and Western States together, and thus consolidated the United Stave of New-York who reaumed the task of the United Stave of New-York who reaumed the task of taming the lightning where Franklin had left it, and made that power the doclie ness-eager of human intelligence. It is now a citizen of New-York who crowns the werk of bringing the cations of the earth into fraternity with the United States, so that they can appreciate, attain and establish the political systems of the United States. Do you wonder, then, thut I wake it the chief object of my ambition to establis and magnify and aggrandized, the influence and sway of the United States throughout are realized.

A stockbridge (Mass.) correspondent of The Spring-

A stockbridge (Mass.) correspondent of The Spring.

feld Republican says:

"On the receipt of the Atlantic Caole news here, the father of Cyrne W. Field, having heard the runor of the telegram which was sent to his son Dudley, bould not credit it until be had gone to see the dispatch for himself. This, with Cyrne's name subscribed, estisfied him. Although hearly 80 years old, a cornectment to have been litted off his steps on his return, ard, passing a group of boys about the Common, he exclaimed, 'Now, boys, fire away!"

DELAY IN THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
To the Edder of The N. Y. Tribune
Sin: It is now two hundred hours since the Atlantic

Telegraph Cable was connected with the island of Newfoundlend. It is six days since it wass announced That the "The Agamemon has landed her end of the Cable and we are now receiving telegraph signal-"frem the telegraph house at Valentia." points are contained in direct despatches from Mr. Field, his journal contains a record, that "strong electric eignale on Friday, Aug. 6, were received all day "from the Telegraph House at Valentia." Under date "Trinity Bay, August 7," but over no signature, it was announced that "the complete success of the "Atlantic Cable is placed beyond all doubt ; signals " are now being made through the whole extent of "the Cable." Over the name of Captain Hudson It has been arnounced simply that the "The Telegraph Cable is laid without accident." Mr. Field's journal has given particulars of the craise of the Niagara. On Tuesday forenoon, August 3d, "a sig-" nal from the Agamemnon conveyed the information " that she was in water of 200 fathoms." On Wednes day afternoon, Aug. 4, "a signal from the Agamem-non" ennounced that "she had paid cut 1,010 miles of the cable." This brief recapitulation involves all the principal facts and includes the largest ictel igence from the other end yet made public. All the dispatches in which the transmission of signals is acnounced as ne "satisfactory," "passing with the greatest accuracy," &c., appear without foundation. While it is hoped that the operators in the telegraph

house at the now immortal Bay of Bull's Arm are, while adjusting their instruments, enjoying nourly correspondence with the operators on the Irish coast, every additional hour of delay contributes to strengthen a fear that, in consequence either of the weakness, slowness or irregularity of the signals, or all of these causes combined, the result of the enterprise will prove, like the caloric air ship, so feeble a success as to be in effect a very discouraging failure. Whether or not it is practicable to telegraph, by any system yet invented, through a line of seventeen hundred nautical (equivalent to about two thousand statute) miles, is a problem which this great experiment is expected to solve. It has not yet been solved, or rather the solution has not

yet been made public. Electric waves or pulsations, even "strong electrisignals," are received at one or both ends of the line. Indeed, it might be difficult to maintain isolated wires stretching across some 50 degrees of longitude in such a state of perfect equilibrium that inequalities would not be detected by delicate instruments; but the existence of these signals is far from solving the problem A very rude system of signals may have served to indicate that the cable has been landed. Bayond this it the great deep are-like table turning demonstrations, which are reported to come from the same directionextremely unreliable.

The Atlantic Telegraph cable is one of the slightest and most delicate ever yet constructed. The chances of accident from abrasion, percussion, tension, or any other destructive agency, after it is finally and success fully laid, are increased in proportion to its length. From both these considerations the Atlantic cable may be serumed to be naturally the shortest-lived of any submrine conductor in use. With a telegraph house ready constructed, and in full communication with the land lines, there appears, aside from practical difficul-Lies in transmitting through the long cable, no reason why communications might not be traversing the wire within one hour after the reception of the cable at a n. m. on Thursday of last week. Every day of delay after it is successfully down, appears either suicidal to the interests of the Company, or an indication of very serious if not fatal difficulty in the transmission of mes T. D. STETSON. Reges. New York, Aug. 18, 1858.

Meeers. Gomez & Mills, inventors of the new Patent Safety Fuse Train, invite the civil and military author-

ities, members of the Press and the public generally to witness an exhibition of their new Safety Fuse, as applied to the firing of cannon, which will take place by permission of the Mayor at the Battery, on Tuesday next, at 4 p. m.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The steamship General Rusk, Capt. Smith, from Brownsville 4th first, and Indianola 5th, arrived yesterday.

We have no papers by this strival. The purser of the Ger. Rusk reports that he received none from the office of The Brownsville Flag, and that it was probably because of the excitement of the election at that place. The Democratic party, he says, were mostly successful.

There was no news, he adds, of much consequence blong the frontier.

The conducta had left San Luis Potoni and Zacate

The conducta had left San Luis Potosi and Zacate-tas, having from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 in specie, and was expected in Matamoros in about a week.

The purser further informs us that the prospects of Zuloaga were generally regarded as desperate. After fleeing from the City of Mexico, it appears that he declared for the Constitution of 1834, when Gan. Parrodi, the late commander of the army of the Reactionits, left him, and at last accounts they were fighting the against the other.

The Liberal party, it is reported, had gained nearly all the towns on the road from Vora Cruz to the capital, and Vidsurri had left Monteroy with the new park of artillery lately landed at Brownsville, intending to flead the Liberals in the attack on the City of Mexico.

The general impression, we learn was labeling at

Director.

The general impression, we learn, was, looking at the aspect of things, that the whole country would quickly be in the hands of the Liberals.

IN O. Pissyune, Aug. 8.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.—The residence of M.m. K. McDonald, e.q., No. 24 Park-place, Nowark, was enteredectactime between Saturday afternoon and Thursday morning, during the absence of the family by burglars, who thoroughly ransacked the house, and succeeded in obtaining jewelry, articles of clothing, &c., valued at about \$500.

The Beffer Rays Rays Raysery — We have been

THE BETHEL BANK ROBBERY .- We have learned from a course which we consider entirely reliable, that the rebbery of the Hatters' Bank, at Bethel, Ct., was the work of "scientific" burglars, who are not average the work of "scientifio" burglers, whechol, C.L. was the work of "scientifio" burglers, who are not average to a compromise, and that the affair is about being arranged satisfactorily to all parties, without the further intervention of the police. It is a strange report, but we are accured that it is true. [N. Y. Sun.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Onz Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 30, 1858. Rothschild has at last taken his seat in Parlis ment, and the Jew question, which never would have excited any peculiar interest in England but for the riches of Rothschild, and his position among the money-lenders, is now finally settled. Tae India bill, which is the most important messure of this Parliament, is likewise in its very last stage, and thus the whitebalt disner has been prepared for and eaten by the present Ministers at Greenwich For most of the members of the Fory Administration, this feast had the additional charm of novelty; for all, that of rarity; but, as the French say, the appetite comes while we eat and thus the Tories mean to keep their seats in the Cabinet even at the price of abandoning their principles. Though Lord Derby took office very unwillingly, and would be glad to get rid of the inconveniences of his high station; and though the bulk of the party have no confidence in Disraeli, who lacks in moral weight, and though they dread Lord Stanley's friendship with John Bright, the Tories have still resolved not to be outbid by the Whigs. They will accordingly take the Reform of Parliament into their own hands. In 1830, the Whigs spared those pocket boroughs which strengthened the great Whig families, while their wrath fell exclusively on the strongholds of Toryism. Thus the Whigs have had, since that time, a majority in Parliament, unless their own blunders and the dissension of their chiefs turned the scale temporarily in favor of the Conservatives. Disraeli now means, by managing Reform himself. to do away with the franchise of Calne, Tavistock &c., and to deprive the great Whig families of their pocket boroughs. This would, of course, strengthen the so-called independent Radicals, but the Tories are now-a-days not so hostile to the Brights and Milner Gibsens as the Whigs. It is likewise rumored that Gladstone has at last overcome his sernples, and is ready to join the Administration; hints are given of a magnificent scheme of financial reto be expected from him; but these pulls

scarcely merit serious attention.

The last news from India is decidedly favorable. The Sindia restored at Gwalior, the Oude insurgents defeated, the Qu'en of Jhansi and the Moulvie killed—that is certainly enough for a fortnight. Nens Sahib and the Khan of Bareily are now the only chiefs af note among the mutineers, all the others having gradually desappeared from all the others having gradually desppeared from the scene. The most formidable among them was certainly Kooer Singh, a man of talent and activ-ity, but above seventy, who lately died in the jungles about Jugdispoor. His brother, Ameer Singh, still survives and causes great annoyance to

It seems as if Russia were to overawe Austria, and France threaten England, white Alexander and Napoleon settle the affairs of Turkey at their pleasure. The attacks on the "sick man" projected by Nicholas, are coming in reality, and the collision which took place on the 24th inst. between the Turks and Montenegrins, ending with the defeat of the latter, will only hasten the catastrophe. The disturbances in Bosnis, Candia and Arabia are cer-tain y most troublesome to the Porte, since France and Russia only wait for an opportunity to strike a

Count Cavour's recent visit to Plombières excites great uneasiness at Vienna, where the Austrian statesmen believe that the Italian plans of Napoleon are ripe and will soon be put in execution

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, July 29, 1858. Although the cause of your correspondent's silence as to French affairs for the past three weeks was his absence from the country, it might be as simply accounted for by the absence in current French history during that time of any startling event; or, more pretentionaly, your chronisler might explain the gap in his record by the present happiness of the French people. To say that the French people are a bappy people, will appear absund to many, to none more so than to those illegical theorists whose exaggerated estimate of the all-absorbing, all-controlling imperial cannipotence not only leaves out of account the thirty-six millions of French brains and right hands, but furnishes the most effective contradiction to their theory of popular power and right of self-government. No; under this imperial sway the mass of the people retsin a sufficiently large power of action and a sufficiently unrestrained faculty of enjoyment to justify the theory of popular self-government, and to prove that—on the whole, and as nations go—they may pass just now for a happy people. I say just now, for present circumstances are more say just now, for present circumstances are more favorable to such a condition than were the circum-

tances of a period recently past.

On the material side, the crops of grain and On the material side, the crops of grain and early fruits are, if somewhat diminished in quantity, by the long Summer's drouth, of more than average abundance and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding the reported appearance of the oidium in some of the vineyards of the Bordehis, a larger yield of wine than has been obtained for many years is confidently expected. The weather thus far, accelerating the maturity of the grape, promises everything for quality. The only crop that has suffered this year is the grass crop. The yield of silk was also somewhat injuriously affected by the excessive heats of June. The immediate effect of the diminished supply of hay and grass is, however, to diminish the price of meat—a conseeffect of the diminished supply of hay and grass is, however, to diminish the price of meat—a consequence that is not likely to be regarded as a misfortune by the eating mass. It would conclusively appear, by the way, from a careful paper just published here, that the consumption of meat—one of the large tests of a people's well-being—is on the increase in France. Here, as in all other commercial countries, trade commercial send forces. cial countries, trade, commerce and finance are not yet recovered from last Autumn's crisis, but are in a state of as healthy convalescence as anywhere else in the world. Lauvray, in his last weekly bulletin, writes: "The movement of commercial "affairs is growing more and more general, "without having as yet taken a great de"velopment." He adds that all the looms of Lyons have work on hand for several months to come, and that all sorts of merchandise,

months to come, and that an sorts of merchandise, whether manufactured or raw material, are commanding higher prices. The Custom-House returns for the month of June, 1858, bear encouraging comparison with those of previous years. There is little movement at the Bourse—and indeed the present is always the dead season with speculators. But now many of the speculators are dead. Meantime, if affairs there are in a low state, they are in a tolera-bly healthy state. Here, probably, is the advantage joyed by France over our own country for the oming resumption of commercial activity in all de-artments, that it rests at present on a sounder asis, which it reached by a less violent and destrucive fall at the time of the crisis. Another advanage is that Government here does its best to pro-ect its ewn producers and tracers. A partial re-luction of excessive duties on wool, iron castings, and one or two other articles, first ordered some years age by decree, and sow proposed to be made per-manent by law, forms no more than an apparent exception to its fixed policy on this point. In the country labor has been in demand since the begin-ning of harvest. Some of the artisans and traders in Paris and other towns have still to complain of the lack of work and customers, while all that le gion of hotel-keepers, shep-keepers, guides, valets

de place, who, like New-Jersey, live upon strangers, have to complain of the lack of travelers. I found this complaint universal in a recent trip over the much haunted routes of Germany and Switzerland. Added to the above material grounds of compara Added to the above material grounds of compara-tive national happiness, and closely connected with some of them, are political causes. The change in the Ministry of the Interior from sword to gown, from Gen. Espinasse to Judge Delangle, had a meral effect that still continues to operate in allay-ing fears and awakening hopes—the importance of which is hardly lessened by their indefiniteness, and corporal e guard for a new crusade, the religious Douglas of Illinois.

will be apprehended by every one who reflects for a moment on the dependence of our happiness on the play of our emotions. Apart from the exceptional measures of repressive policy which Espinasse to put in force-which are not now required to be in active operation, but which are not and not to be repealed—the chief marked difference between the ministerial acts of the General and the Judge is a difference of manner, the civilian doing civilia what the soldier did most unciviliy. Yet, this difference and the renewed permission of public sale granted to two or thee newspapers, have been received as signs of a new era of liberslity, in prospect of which every one breathes freer, though of its substantial appearance we have, thus for, small preof. Some we gone so far as to expect a liberal modification of the law on the press and have discussed the probability and fitness of it in the public prints. This can hardly come. That the press may be suffered to peak more frankly on political themes is quite pos-ible. Its utmost frankness, compatible with his own safety, is what, above all things, Napoleon should, and, as a man conscious of the vital importance of knowing the state of public opinion and the conse-quent strength of his own position, doubtless does deire. But, for his own safety, the press must be under his control. Some octroyed privilege, some tacitly permitted license, may be consistent with his auto-cracy—legally-secured freedom cannot be. The liberal man of France to day is Prince Napo

leen, whose partisans, anticipating the practical op-eration of his administrative faculty, are discounting argely on the beneficent results of his Algerine Ministry. Minister he is of Algeria and the colonies; Minister he may be of the Mariae, and perbaps of something more. There is great difficulty in disentangling his proposed special functions from the bureaus to which a portion of them have hitherto been joined. What he may do with Algeria when he once has his elbows free and can go to work should it be far lass than what his friends in La Presse promise for him, can hardly fail to be better than what has hitherto been done for that so-called colony, which has been, in fact, little more than a military nursery. The entire administration was in the hands of a military chief, subordinate to the Mirister of War. Almost endless and countless schemes for its colonization were vitiated by the constant, detailed and absolute intervention of the authorities in the action of the colonists. Instead of its being matter of wonder that, in spite of all inducements offered by Government, the whole number of European settlers to-day, after twenty years' occupation, is less by far than the number f emigrants who have passed from Europe to New-York in a single year, the wonder rather is that they, too, do not reemigrate to America. They are taken care of by Government to an almost ruinous degree. The only productions of Algeria in these twenty odd years have been a little tobacco of inferior quality, a little cotton of superior qual-ity; specimens of grains and fruits, exhibited at the Ministry of War and at the Horticultural Fairs of Paris; long-winded reports of possible resources; Zouaves, glory and generals. Prince Napoleon, who ever since the World's Fair of 1855 has set up for an economist and friend of industry—as he was set up before for a liberal in politics-was at an industrial exhibition in Limoges the other day. In a speech he uttered there he took occasion to speak of his new ministry, and ventilated some sound notions, the essential one of which is that the colopial resources of Algiers are to be developed, and its emigrant population increased by freedom; he purposes to encourage individualism and restrict the domain of Government control. Supposing that the intellect and intentions of

the Prince are as good as his friends represent them to be—for lack of furnished proof to that effect in his bitherto varied career of legislator, embassador, general man-about-town, etc., leaves the matter in the state of hypothesis-he seems likely, matter in the state of hypothesis—he seems likely, in carrying out his programme, to meet with serious epposition, not only from his Imperial cousis, but from the very machinery of his own Ministry, which, like all French governmental machinery, is in its very nature centralizing and antagonistic individualism. The best encouragement to the settler's individualism is to let him alone; but the chances are that there will be a "bureau" subordinate to another human unberdinate to the Minister. chances are that there will be a "bureau" subordi-nate to another bureau, subordinate to the Minister. who is irresponsible and, necessarily, subordinate to the Emperor, the functions of which, distributed among a dozen bureaucrats, will be to organize the letting alone of the individual, keep a careful record of all his individualisms, with his "antecedents," prize medals, honorable mentions, etc., without e.d. The French are always vexed to be told by their English allies that they have no faculty colonization, and are always foud of pointing ba to the great Canadian colony they accidentally lost, and to the great African colony promised them in efficial reports and their imaginations. But such prosperity as their American settlements enjoyed was mainly owing to the absence of that excess of organzed intervention and government sentralization from which the occupants of no French soil are now free. Prince Napoleon seems to be the first Freechman in the present age who has an iden—with the power to put it in force—of the importance to colorial enter-prise of individual freedom. There are individual exceptions, but, as a general rule, in France, Repub-

exceptions, but, as a general rule, in France, Republicans, Legitimists, Royalists, Socialists and Napoleonists, are all equally strong Centralists.

In one respect, the French rationally claim a superiority over Anglo-Saxon colonists. Let them be under what form of rule they may, royal, republican or imperial, they carry with them a deeper sentiment of human equality. They have a certain human sympathy with, and aim to reconcile and civilize other races, which we Anglo Saxons can come ilize other races, which we Angle Saxons can come in contact with only to insult in their prejudices, to oppress or to exterminate. In this respect, they say, the Algerine colory is a grander success than say, the Algerine colony is a grander success than the English East Indian possessions. They are proud to show that now, when Mussulman fanatifrom the Indias, breaks out in bloody violence at Jiddah, in Caudia, in Bosnia, there is no difficulty nor sign of difficulty between the Christians and the

Islamites of Algeria. Here I approach so nearly the new phase of the Eastern question, that I will give a word to it, though its proper treatment requires chapters, as its safest treatment recommends silence. Alas if its saiest treatment recommends sinchee. Alast us treating would help, this interminable Eastern ques-tion should have been answered before this. Think of the able diplomatists, the able editors and letter-writers and Parliament committees, the emperors, kings, generals and admirals, the vulgar multitude of fighting men, the peace congresses and conferences, the hatti-sherifs, promises, proclamations and orders of knighthood and honor that have spent their strength and been expended on this question, which is new unanswered and more complicated than ever—What is Europe to do with Turkey!— What is Christianity to do with Islamism?—What is the West to do with the East?

All hands are now agreed in accepting the proposition against the utterance of which by Czsr Nicholas all the Western Powers raised their hands a few years ago: "Turkey is sick"-very. The behef tast she has inherent recuperative force for her cure is passing away. Her radical chronic dis-case is Mussulman atrophy, aggravated by the con-tact with and encrosehment of Christian civilization. The poor creature of a Sultan, a sort of Leuis XVI., has a few modern good intentions which he has no force of character or other force to put in execution. His agents for executing his imperial decree in favor of his Christian subjects ere in full sympathy with his Mussulman subjects, who resist it by open violence. Turkey is not comwho resist it by open violence. Thracy is not com-petent to its own police; the murder of the French and English Consuls at Jiddah can be avegged by Turkish efficers only on condition that French and English men-of-war are in the port with their guis bearing on the town; while at Mecca and Medina the news of the murders is received with open re-

Between the affair of Jiddsh, the troubles in Bosnia, the violences done to Christians in Candia, the foolish Turkish zeal for war with Montenegro on one side, and the insurrection in India on the other, it is not difficult to see a connection, if we regard these and other similar but lesser instances as signs of a general irritation, not to say of a concerted action of Mohammedans against Christians. Note, in favor of this vision, that the religious element, un-corrupted by "material interests," undistracted by he intellectual interests of science and art and literature, retains a force in the Semitic race long since weakened among us by fortune-making, steaming, chemical, revolutionary, painting, writing and reading Japhetians. While we could not furnish a

real of Blussimans retains a large part of its origi-nal warlike quality.

Then, leaving for the moment the political Turkish question aside as a detail only, who is to settle finally this larger Eastern question? France, the civilizer among tations, of course. The East, i. e., I-lamism, cannot be exterminated, nor kept in permanent forced subordination. It must be civ-lized and reconciled by France, who shows by the example of Algiers that civilization and reconcilia-tion are possible, and who will furthermore by populations, create a balancing power against the Mussulmans. Then it only needs more words to make several able articles of the above three paragraphs, such as you may read with some interest in the recent issues of the Paris daily press.

I have only room to insert-as much in justice to the Emperor, who is so frequently charged with consulting exclusively the comforts of the military class, as for the sake of furnishing comment on the constant French statement, that France is par excellence the civilized country of the world—the sum of an imperial decree, which raises the salaries of deputy teachers in the primary schools from 400 to 500 francs per annum, i. e. to 26 cents per day. The next highest class of teachers will receive in 800 instead of 700 france annually. The annual appropriation in the budget for primary teaching amounts, for all this most civilized nation of 36,000,000 souls, to but 6,000,000 francs. I think your single uncivilized State of New-York does better than that.

SPAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent. MADRID, July 24, 1858.

In the midst of the occupations of a new home and foreign policy, the Government of O'Donnell gives abundant proofs of great political and administrative activity. It admits all legitimate opinions and respects the rights granted to all Spaniards by the Constitution of the State. In the difficult position which it has inherited from former Ministries it is preparing itself in all points in order to avoid the terr ble shock and catastrophe which have been threatening the country, on account of the misman agement and indifferent heedlessness of the Govern ments which have preceded it. The moderade party is divided into infinite fractions and powerless the absolutist party disdained, and the ultra-Cath olic party discontented and forgotten. The liberal party-which has returned to power in a very critical time, and pregnant with great events, which were expected to take place in a reactionary sense -annihilates the plans of the factions who wished to make the country the passive instrument of their unbounded ambition. The liberal party seems to be earnestly endeavoring to satisfy the real and true exigencies of public opinion, to free the country from the unhappy condition it has been in till now, in order that public affairs may once more take their ordinary course; and it works hard to put an end to the intrigues of those who were always im portuning the Queen, in order to obtain a tyran-nical power which they could make use of with impunity against the interests and to the prejudice

of the nation.

The Queen left Madrid on the 21st ins excursion to the Asturias, at whose capital (Oviedo) she will not arrive till the 30th inst. A numerous suite follows the Court in this journey. In spite of the Queen's special orders that no expenses, in order to welcome her on her way should be in-curred, the towns on the route have made great preparations.

The Spanish Crédit Mobilier has erected a The Spanish Great Mobiler has erected a magificent triumphal arch in Valladolid, which will be
splendidly lighted up with gas, for which purpose
all the apparatus for doing so have been brought
from Paris. In exchange for these expenses, the
stock of the said Company continues to decline.
The provincial deputation of Valladelid has prepared a magnificent lunch in the Castle of Simaneas,
where all the features and ancient working and where all the famous and ancient archives and

One hundred and twenty capacious field tents. which were sent from the Park of Artillery in Barcelona, accompany the royal suite in case it should see fit to make a halt in the open plain. The Ministers of War, State and the Navy ac-

company the Queen. The corps diplomatique has not done so on account of the want of carriages and lodgings, and also because this expedition has always been considered as a kind of private pilgrimage of the royal family to the Sanctuary of the Virgin of Covadenga, in order to offer her two magnificen postifical robes on the part of the boy Prince, and a costly cloak of sky-blue, richly adorned with gold embroiders, for the Virgin herself by the Infanta

The Queen has just conferred on the Queen of Holland the corden of the order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa.

The medals ordered to be coined by the Queen as a memento of the visit she paid to the fleet at Alicant have just been distributed. These of the chief officers are set with brilliants, those of the officers in general are of gold, and those belonging to the com-A private house has been informed against in which some forte

which some forty manuscript proclamations of a republican character were found. The case of being examined into, however, resulted in discovering that the informer himself invented the proclamation, and found means to introduce the copies into the house unknown to its inmates, in order that his own services by informing should be rewarded by a commission in the police. His recompense has been at exemplary chastisement.

On the 20th inst. Mr. Buchanan, the English Minister at this Court, held a long conference with the Minister of State, on the question which has arisen between the two countries on account of Lord Malmesbury's language. It seems that according to the explanations that the English Minister has already given to the Spanish Government, the business will be settled in a way completely satisfactory

to the national dignity.

Mr. Pierce, late President of the United States. arrived two days since at Valencia from Cadiz. The American ships in the port dressed themselves in al their gay colored bunting on the occasion. Mr. Dodge, our Minister, had made a trip to Valencia to shake hands with the distinguished visiter, but said visitor not having arrived. Mr. Dodge returned to Aranjuez, and Mr. Pierce did not have the pleas ure of meeting the gentleman he made Pleaipoten

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS .- The N. O.

Picagune of the 8th says: There has been considerable increase of the num-There has been considerable increase of the number of deaths by yellow fever during the past week ever that of the preceding—64 against 25. The centery reports of informents for the whole city are not made up until Monday. We have reason to believe that there is also the same increase in private practice, and that there is a considerable aggragate in new cases layer.

"Something of this is due to the remarkable weather curing the week. It has been entramely unfavorable to health intensely hot in the ent's rays, with ocid

to health, interesty but in the entracy, income as epications, but not with the proportions of an epidemic year, and is not yet proconced to be an epidemic. The Board of Health, whose vigiliance is not doubted, have not thought it sufficiently seated to be pronounced epidemic, and some of our most discress and experienced physicians do not believe that it will become a compared to the process and experienced physicians do not believe that it will become a compared to the process and experienced physicians do not believe that it will be

experienced physicians do not believe that it will become ecome ec

The friends of Mr. Haskin propose to hold a mage meeting at Tarrytown on the 3d day of September rext. Several distinguished speakers are expected to sarticipate in the exercises of the occasion, and emong he number are Horace F. Clark, J. W. Forney and Henry Winter Davis. Invitations will also be addressed to Wm. H. Seward, Prester King Clark B. Cechrane, and Senators Wilson of Massachneette and

NEW-JERSEY ED, TORIAL CONVENTION

The State of New Jersey, being located between New York on one side and Philadely his on the other, bas in some respects been subject to above from both. This fact has been most keenly felt by the editors and publishers of the mid-way State, through the moneitions practiced by advertising agencies, and finally led to a combination or editorial organization. The Association meet every three months to compare actes, and if possible to remedy abuses and adopt such plans as will advance the interests of all. At the last quarterly meeting the Convention selected two agencies upon whom they placed the most reliance, and decided to discard all others.

The next place of meeting was appointed at Paterson, to be held on the 19th inst. The meetings of the Association have heretofore passed off in the usual manner of all associations, and without any very urusual interest being attached to them.

At the last assembly the editors were photographed in a group, and their physiogs are now empended tu many a senctum, giving ties to innumerable pithy

The Paterson editors, of whom Meesrs. J. H. Gihou and O. Van Derhoven were selected as a Committee o Arrangements, determined upon getting up an affair worthy of the occasion, and one which would itstill a new life and vigor into the future operations of the asecciation. How well they succeeded is best judged by those who had the pleasure of participating in their re

union of Thursday and Friday.

According to notice, a large number of members and invited guests assembled at the Pauladelptia House, in Jersey City, on Thursday noon, where they were met by Mezers Gihon, Van Derhoven and John Brady of Paterson, who took charge of the party. Twelve carrieges were provided, in which they took seats for a ride over the plankroad to Paterson.

About four miles were accomplished amid consider able dust, when a halt was made at M Collem's, and al who felt disposed were invited in to partake of a little "refreshments." On they went again until their arri val at Wines's Half Way House, when it was again the covered that the dust had accumulated. The Jehus hauled up to water the beasts and allow them a moment to rest; pending this, the company alighted, at the request of the host, and after "refreshments," partook of a substantial collation. This slight interruption over they were off again enjoying, the beauties of the sur rounding scenery. Some three miles of progress had been made when the carriages, which had now doubled in number, suddenly came to a halt, and word was passed along that they had been stopped by a band. It proved to be Thompson's Cornet Band of Paterson who had kindly volunteered to come out and except the editors into town, and do a little blowing for them. Further down, and we arrived at the Village of Aquackanenck, four miles from Paterson, where a deputation of about fifty mounted citizens were in waiting to receive the visitors and act as an escort. A large number of carriages also fell into line, making a formidable procession. They then proceeded to the Dandee Works, at the above place, and viewed the canal which is being constructed for conducting the Passaic in a direct live from Paterson, thereby very materially shortening the distance and affording water power with a head of over twenty feet. The Superinterdent, Col. Allen, entertained the company with a collation, and at the end made a short speech closing by inviting the company to be present at the opening of the canal, one year house. Just at this time a smart shower passed over, putting

quietus to the dust for the balance of the trip. The cortege was once more under way, and this time arrived at their destination without further interruption Carriages containing citizens of Paterson were continually joining, until the procession extended full half a mile. Some of the principal streets of the city were passed through, and thousands of citizens were congre-gated upon the sidewalks and in the windows to get a lock at the "Jersey Editors." Van Amburgh and his wild beasts would not have drawn a greater crowd. The procession then proceeded to the Cottage on the Cliff, at Passaic Falls, a levely place, where a sumptueus dinner, got up under the superintendence of the proprietor, Michael Brady, was in waiting. The tables were spread under the trees, at which about two hundred were esated. The bill of fare contained every thing the season affords. "Lamprey sels, Babccck sauce," was ir great demand.

Dinner over, the President, Mr. D. G. Scott, made few appropriate remarks, in which he alluded to the occasion which had called them together, and announced the first regular toast.

1. The health of the President of the United States.

Drack with all the honors, followed with music by

The pest toast was:

2. The Governor of the State of New-Jersey. To which Dr. J. B. Freese, of The Trenton State Gazette, responded, the Governor being unavoidably deterred from being present.

3. The inemtion of the Art of Printing.

Horace Greeley responded and spoke of the origin of printing of the liberty of the Press, &c., and concluded

y wishing prosperity and success to the Editors of

This toast was responded to by Judge Narr of The Trenton True American.
4 Our Guest of the Erening, who have honored Paterson by their presence on this conston.
Responded to by John P. Jackson.

5. The Progress of Liberty Everywhere.

Mr. Atherton being called upon, sung the Mar-

sailiaise Hymn. Balliance Hymn.

6. Professor Morse, who has challed to the charlet wheels of
the messenger of Heaven, and rendered it subservient to
the wants and winder of the human race by means of the mighty

Responded to by Horace Greeley. 7. The Editorial Association of New-Jersey

Responded to by Morris L. Hamilton of The New easth of Prof. Henry of Princeton College. [Cheers. Mr. Fitch of Philadelphia responded to a toast of shalf of representatives of other States.

Mr. Whitley of The Hobeken Gazettemals a speech and concluded by proposing: The Scientific and Industrial Mechanics of Pateriot

Responded to by Mr. Charles Danforth. On behalf of the Convention was proposed The Health and Prosperity of the Citizens of Paterson. Responded to by Mr. T. D. Horie.

At this stage of the proceedings, it being 8 o'clock, he members of the Convention adjourned to the nati the Cottage on the Cliff, for the purpose of transact ing business. After organizing they found it impossito proceed with business, from the confusion out side, a great mass of people having assembled to witness a fine display of fireworks which was being sent up by the Mesers. Edge of Jersey City in honor of the

The meeting was accordingly adjourned to yester

After the fireworks, the guests and many of the citizens proceeded to the hall, and spent several hours in dancing, which was kept up until about 2 o'clock

m. Yesterday morning the Convention assembled at Testerday morning the Convention assembled at the Republican Resulting Room. The President, Mr. N. A. Stille of The Meant Holly Herald, presided, and Mayor Mills of Trenton acted as Secretary, process. The names of the members were cased, and forty three papers were represented.

Mr. Van Nordwick having tendered his resignation as Secretary, Mr. Franklin Mills was elected to fill the Vacance.

Messis, Freese, Mills and Gihon, the Committee

Messis. Freese, Mills and Glinor, the Committee on Advertising Agencies, submitted a report. They recommended that the two agencies selected at the last mesting be continued for three mouths longer, in order to theroughly test the plan adoped. They also recommended the striking out of the seventh section, and also all penalties for not adhering to the regulations restricting the members to receiving no advertisements except from the regularity appointed agencies. After considerable discussion, the report was accepted and laid over for action at the next annual meeting. The delevates appointed to attend the Penneylvan's

and laid over for action at the next annual meeting.

The delegates appointed to attend the Pennsylvan's Editorial Convention reported that the Convention had been postponed to the 20th of October.

An invitation was received and accepted from Mr. McMichael for the delegates and members of the New-Jersey Association to visit the Pennsylvania, Convention at their next section.

On motion, the President was added to the delegates to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of

Mr. Van Nordwick. Otzer mittere were brenght w

Mr. Van No dwick. Other traiters were treaght up and dispense of.

Moore, Peter. Babecck and Gardner, appointed for the purpose, echmitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the trains of the Editorial Association of New Jewer are influently die and are himp confusly trained to Thompson as influently die and are himp confusly trained to Thompson as hard or the main and observed the himself of the action during their visit to Patentenny to the Messar, Edge of Servech. The himself of the himself of the second to their the himself of the second to the Messar Edge of the individuals and affirm training to the their training to the theory in the himself of the training to the training of the second training to the training of the second training to the Messar of the same courtery at the bounder of the vand to Messar Gibon and Vardanbows for their the use of the vand to Messar Gibon and Vardanbows for their courtery and an Anti-mat for the clifferent of Phasein spectral training to the height had a North and to the courter of Phasein spectral training the height had.

The Convertice of journed to meet at Bordentown

is three months.

Under the pilotage of the Committee the company open several hours is visiting various factories, the Passace Falls and other places of interest. At the Cottage on the Cliff thirty sine of them were photographed, and undoubtedly their pictures will adome many sacciums. After a dismer at John Brady's Musseum Hotel, the members of the Convention took carriages and arrived at Jarsey City at 5 p. m.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS

Cornderable excitement begins to exist among the states Island residents in regard to a death from pollow ever, which has occurred outside of the Quarantee grounds, as well as in regard to another case which has made its appearance. The following appear to be the facts in the case:

Miss Susar Cross, a young lady who resided on the east shore of Staten Island, in the residence of a Mr. Sylvis, died day before yesterday of yellow fever. The care was a well-developed one, and of the worst character. Various reports are given of the meaner in which the deceased canget the infection by which he ifs was terminated. Some people say that she caught it from men allowed to run loose from Quarantine who were from infected vessels. These theorists therefore use this statement as an argument against the present coaffer of the hospitals. The following may, however, be a fairer and more estimated account, venebed for as it is by persons of respectability: Mise Cross was accessomed for the past six weeks or so to baths in a portion of the bay configures to the shipping. She ad also made excursions in boats, directly among the shipping. She did this just before her death, and it is quite rational to believe that she thus received the germs of the disease which had to her death.

This theory of her case is further substantiated by the fact that a servent in the same house where Miss Cross resided, and who generally accompanied that lady on her sailing and bathing excursions, was also attacked with the fever, and now lies in a hopeless condition in the Marine Hospital. The usme of the servant is Mary Hendrikec, and she slept in a room adjoining that of Miss Cross. Every attention is being paid to her case by the Quarantine physicians, though t is feared that she connot recover. It is impossible to tell what results will flow from

these unfortunate cases. The people residing within o mile or so of Quarantize are easily aroused by the elightest event of a suspicious character, and are ready at any moment to renew their demonstrations of opposition to the regularly appointed health authori-Besides, from this sickness outside, the infection is likely to spread, and thus cause even an unparal leled excitement. People now begin to talk with great bitterness, and go so far as to threaten. The Castleten Board of Health may be expected to meet affaire.

Attention has been called to the fact that captains rem infected vessels are allowed to leave the inclosure and come up to New York, while the crows of these vessels cannot leave on any pretext for a certain length of time. It is argued by people outside of Queraction that it is just as dangerous to allow captains cutaids as sailors, and that if the rule won't work in one case should not in another. It is but fair to state, how wer, that to perseus can leave unless they are condered the oughly safe, when they are allowed to ramle outside with freedom, though there have been instances when they have gone only after promising to return within a prescribed time.

The United States steamer Susquebanna is rapidly being filled with ice-about 100 tues having been de posited within her hold up to the present time. All the coal she contained has been removed, and there are no provisions, nor enything likely to retain infection, le n board. It is calculated that when sufficient too ha been placed within the vessel there will be frost suf ficient to free her of the disease which has hung to be with so much tenacity.

The number of vessels now arriving from infects ports is remarkably small. Not one was quaranties at the Lower Bay yesterday, and but two at the Uppe Bay. Their names are as follows:

Back Novembers from Galveston. There was and had been to sickness on board, but the versel was detained for observation. Schooler Golder Gate, from Grand Corman, West Indies, Schooler, Golder Gate, from Grand Corman, West Indies, Thursday, but detained.

There are about forty cases of yellow fover in the Marine Hospital at the present time, some of which are bad ones.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

After three ineffectual attempte, the Board of Supervisces yesterday succeeded in obtaining a quorum five Democrats and four Republicans being present. Mr. Thomas B. Stilleman presided. After some rouof the tax levy where they left off at the previous meeting—viz., sections 9, 10 and 11. At that meeting, six votes having heer cast for those sections to two against, the Chairman (Mr. Stillman) declared.

them cerried.

Mr. Tween appealed from the decision of the chair, affirming that seven votes were required. The appeal was sustained by seven to two; Mr. Blunt voting yea.

Mr. Kensedy accused the Democrate of dodging and shirking, in not attending the meetings of the Reard.

Mesers. Purply and Tween rapided sharply, telling Mr. Kennedy that such a charge came from him with a very bad grace.

Mr. BLUNT moved that the report of the Committee

Mr. Blusy moved that the report of the Commission the Tax Lavy be adopted.

Mr. Tween moved to amond by striking out sections 9, 10 and 11. These sections include \$38,278 95 for saleries of D. D. Conover and subordinates, \$13,800 for Mr. Conover's law expenses, and \$16,600 to defray the law expenses of the Police Commissioners. Mr. Tweed said that he would not you for either

there sections. Mr. Kessery-Then you'll get no Ter Levy this ear.
Mr. Tweed's amendment was lost, 5 to 4.
Mr. Blunt's motion was defeated, 4 to 5.
The Board then adjourned to Tuesday afternson at

Ex-RECORDER SMER ASSAULTED BY A POLICE tas.-Policemen Wm. P. Hillyer, attached to th Mayor a Office, was yesterday suspended from pay and duty, and placed under bonds to the amount of \$2,000 answer fer an 8 seault uponex-Recorder A.M. Smith. coppears that one John E. Eoright secontly comnitted an assau g and battery upon Officers Henry

Half and Hilly or, who commenced a suit against him; but as he subs aquently called upon them and made an spology, and stated that he was sick and much excited at the time of committing the assaults, they withdraw the suit, Er night paying Mr. Smith, their counsel, \$15 for his cor is. Enright subsequently boasted that they had hush ad up the affeir for \$15. In order to remove this stigms they called upon the Recorder as the Mayor's private office and requested him to return Enright his money, Hillyer offering to pay him to-day. Mr. Smith declined having anything to do with Hillyer ad fing that Mr. Hall had settled with him like a generan. The ex-Recorder persisting in his refusal to return the money, Hilliper ciapped his face, and then walked out. When the Major was apprised of the facts, he punished him as above stated.

Bor DROWNED .- A boy named William Fake, 15 years of age, fell overboard from the ship Robert Peel, Pier No. 42, East River, on the 9th inst. He had on a striped shirt and dark pantaloons. Mr. Cornelin Grinnell, No. 87 South street offers a liberal reward to the recovery of the body.